

TEXAS AND ITS CAPABILITIES.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

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If vast extent of territory, richness in mineral and vegetable productions, and a genial climate, furnish a sure guarantee for future greatness, then Texas is destined to become one of the greatest countries in the world. Situated through nine degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, its boundaries include a territory more than five times as large as Pennsylvania, diversified with every variety of scenery, from the level and gently undulating prairie to the broken and sometimes barren formations which stretch off to the northwest and west. The whole line of Texas coast is a low, level prairie. Advancing further into the interior, the country assumes the more cheerful aspect of a gently-rolling upland. This is evidenced everywhere by clumps of trees, dotting the face of the country at hazard, and by the long and tortuous lines of timber which skirt the borders of the streams. Frequently the river bottoms are covered, for several miles on either side, with dense forests of large timber—oak, "underbrush," furnishing a retreat for bears, panthers, wild cats, peccaries, wolves and other wild animals. In the southern and eastern portions of the State, the country becomes still more rolling, large tracts of which are covered with dense forests, while to the west and northwest the timber is generally less abundant, and the face of the country rocky and mountainous.

Everywhere in Texas, even in the oldest-settled portions, deer and other wild game are found in the greatest abundance. I have seen several large herds at once from the window of an inn on the public highway. In those portions where civilization has not yet encroached, the buffalo and wild horse roam unrestrained in their native freedom.

The capacities of Texas for wealth and prosperity can hardly be overestimated. Bordered, as she does, close upon the tropics, and stretching several hundred miles into the higher regions of the north, it presents almost every variety of climate. This, acting upon a soil of inexhaustible fertility, renders her one of the garden-spots of the world. Almost every agricultural product, whether of the temperate zones or of the tropics, may be successfully cultivated here. Foremost among these articles, as cultivated at present, is cotton. This great staple can be produced here in larger quantities to the acre, and of a quality finer than that produced in any of the older States. The stalk attains a greater size and height, the bolls are larger and more numerous, and the fiber is longer. This, at least, has been the testimony of all the planters with whom I have conversed, and who have had experience both in the older and newer cotton-growing States. The cotton is not liable to injury from the early frosts which frequently visit the crops in Mississippi and Alabama, and from the mildness of the climate it can be gathered at leisure during the whole of the winter months. The best quality of sea-island cotton may also be produced on the Gulf coast and on the islands which border it. It is difficult to ascertain at any time what is the exact cotton crop of Texas, since part of it leaves the State by the way of Red River, part through the port of Galveston, and part through other ports on the coast. This year the number of bales brought to Galveston for repressing and shipment, I am told, will exceed 100,000, and the ratio of increase at this port for the last three years has been about 33 per cent.

It is claimed here, also, that sugar may be even greater. At present, however, the sugar crop is small, not amounting to enough to supply the demand at home. This may be accounted for from the fact that it requires more experience to cultivate it successfully, and considerably more capital at the commencement. But it is confidently believed by many who well understand the nature of Texas soil, that the sugar crop must eventually become the largest in the State. To show that this opinion prevails abroad, as well as at home, I quote a few lines from De Bow's Review of 1853: "The editor says: 'Mr. Champomer states the product of sugar in Texas, this last season, to have been 11,023 hogsheads, of somewhat lighter weight than our Louisiana hogsheads, averaging one thousand pounds each. Mr. Champomer also speaks very favorably of the sugar crop of Texas, and is confident that it will be more extensively productive in that crop. A large portion of the State is as well adapted to the cultivation of sugar as Louisiana, and there is only needed the experience of the Louisiana manufacturers to enable Texas to produce sugar equal to any.'

That portion of Texas best adapted to the cultivation of sugar is more than twice as large as the whole of the State of Louisiana. With these data before us, it is not difficult to conjecture what must eventually be the amount of that article produced in the State.

As the cultivation of wheat and other farinaceous grains is less profitable with slave labor than that of cotton and sugar, the capabilities of Texas for this branch of agriculture have not yet been fully developed. No grain as yet has been produced so extensively as at all times to supply the demand at home. Corn may be produced in any quantity in nearly every part of the State, and those planters living in neighborhoods where cotton and sugar were almost exclusively produced, who in view of the prospective demand have had the sagacity to turn their entire attention to it, have made its cultivation very profitable indeed. I have seen accounts from different parts of the State stating the average crop on some plantations as high as 75 and even 100 bushels to the acre.

Wheat may be produced in the more elevated portions of eastern and western Texas. In some parts of the west, experiments have been made on a large scale and with the fairest success. Rye grows spontaneously on the prairies, as wheat does on the mountains of Peru.

The catalogue of the principal fruits of Texas runs about as follows: Apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, apricots and bananas. The last three, however, are confined principally to the coast. Nearly all these fruits I have seen growing in the greatest luxuriance, but their cultivation is very limited as yet, that of cotton and sugar occupying the almost entire attention and wealth of the State. The apples, like those produced in Chili, are said to want that exquisite flavor which belongs to the luscious specimens produced in the northern States of our own country. But when the farmers of Texas go to work in earnest to plant orchards, and carefully to cultivate the trees by grafting, pruning and other processes, it is not without doubt will equal the best specimens produced in any country; at least, I can see no reason why it should not. As to peaches, I can testify to the excellence of this fruit from much personal experience. No where have I helped myself to better peach-cobbler than in Texas; and what is better still, this fruit matures here before the same in the North is much more than half grown. This summer I have seen fig trees loaded to the ground with the largest and most delicious specimens of fruit. But the tropical fruits above named, although they grow finely when the season is favorable, are ever liable to injury by the frost. In 1881 and '82 many of the trees were killed down to the roots. But one year is sufficient time in which to revive, and may flourish ten years again without a similar disaster.

The grape has not as yet been extensively cultivated in Texas, but there can no longer be any doubt that the State is eminently adapted to the cultivation of this fruit. In some parts of the State every tree and shrub is covered with vines loaded down with the native grape. Remember, too, that no hand of man ever planted them there. They grew spontaneously, as they did in the beginning, longer than a large cherry and most delicious to the taste.

But lest I may be considered too sanguine an admirer of Texas to be relied on fully, I shall quote again from the periodical mentioned before. After speaking of the vineyards of Ohio and Indiana, the author goes on to remark: "They reminded us that our own rapidly progressing State of Texas is also beginning to show excellent adaptation to the cultivation of the grape. We speak from actual observation. We have many a time feasted on the most delicious grapes in our rambles through the hills and along the limpid streams in the world for the culture of the grape—none even La Belle France."

Even among numerous articles on the same subject, which we might quote, I select one from The Houston Telegraph, which the author has used himself, as follows: "We are indebted to Col. Wm. E. Crump for several bottles of excellent wine manufactured from the vine of the muscat grape, which we consider far better than the best samples of California wine that we have received from Cincinnati. There is wine that has been made from the same grape is of an excellent quality and resembles the white claret. He has also made wine from the winter grape, which ripens in autumn. This wine is of a delicious flavor, of a deep red color and resembles the red Rhine wine. The experiments which this enterprising gentleman has made in the cultivation of the native grapes, indicate that the wines of Texas will soon be as much sought for by the amateurs as the best wine manufactured from the California, Seppenberg or Isabella grapes. We are confident that the vine can be cultivated to far greater advantage in the undulating region of Texas than in any other part of the Union. The climate and soil of this region resemble those of the best wine-growing regions of Europe and Asia."

Soon, therefore, we may expect the cry to ascend from all parts of the Union and come to Texas: "Oh for a bumper full of the warm south!"

But this is not all. Though enough has been said of Texas to prove it one of the most desirable countries in the world, still it affords facilities for another department of industry which opens out to a man of limited means a more certain and perhaps more speedy road to wealth than any other. Texas is beyond all comparison the best grazing country in the United States. To a stock raiser in the North his herd is a dead expense for at least one-half of the year. Hay and grain must be accumulated for their sustenance, and stables more or less expensive, must be prepared for their protection during the winter months. Not so in Texas. I know men whose cattle number thousands of head, and yet whose expense for feeding them is nothing, absolutely nothing, all the year round. The only expense attending the raising of cattle in Texas is that of salting them occasionally to prevent their becoming too wild, and herding them during the season of branding, and during the prevalence of severe "northerns." Nature, all-bountiful and propitious, spreads out upon the prairies her carpet of perennial greenness, and there they roam lowing and feeding, fat and sleek as the bulls of Bashan. The increase of stock is very rapid, not less than thirty per cent. yearly. A cow and a calf will sell at from \$3 to \$15, a good ox from \$30 to \$60 a pair, and a whole herd together will average \$5 a head. To a man who has but a few dollars, and who is willing to two thousand the pleasures of society for a while, there can be no more certain road to wealth than that of stock-raising in Texas. Before the lapse of ten years the increase alone would amount to five hundred head annually, if he had made his purchases judiciously at the commencement. Then just think of the free and joyous life that leads, always in his saddle, the rich prairie ever stretching out before him, all-smiling, all his own, and as broad as immensity itself. Then there are his dogs, and his gun, and no lack of the noblest game the Continent produces. Horses, mules, sheep and swine are all raised with equal facility. The average expense of fattening a hog till it weighs from two to three hundred pounds is about two cents, and the profit is effected by means of the corn, all the raising of which the country produces spontaneously.

A young editor of western Texas, who had become inspired with the thought of the grandeur and greatness awaiting the country of his adoption, and of the responsibilities of his situation, suddenly ejaculated as follows: "What is Texas? 'her resources! the country large and the age 'free in.' All agreed that though these questions opened a rather wider field than any one man should propose to himself at once, still, in the main the editor was right. What is Texas? Just think of a country so favored by the good Lord as to produce at once, and in the greatest abundance all the grains of the North; the tobacco, potatoes, turnips, &c. of the West, all the great staples of the South, together with nearly all the fruits of the temperate zones and tropics. But this is not all. The mineral wealth of the State exists on a scale hardly less wonderful. In some parts of the State beds of the finest coal come to the very surface of the ground. There is found here also a most beautiful article of building stone which is peculiar to the State. This stone is white, and when first quarried so soft as to be easily cut with a knife or saw, but after being exposed to the atmosphere becomes hard and very durable. Many varieties of marble abound, some of them very fine and susceptible of the highest polish. Iron, copper and silver are also found in many parts of the State, but fortunately for Texas no gold has been discovered, and the discovery would justify the labor of mining.

As it may be interesting to many to know what is the real wealth of Texas, and what has been the ratio of her increase under all these favorable circumstances, I subjoin the following tables which I have succeeded in obtaining from the Controller's reports and other public documents of the State. One of these documents says: "The taxable property throughout the State has increased in value for the last eight years, but more especially for the last three years. The increase in this period has been at a rate seldom known, being almost 100 per cent., affording unmistakable evidence of the prosperity of the State."

This table shows the aggregate of taxable property of the State, its real increase, and also the rate per cent. at which it has increased during the eight years ending 1883.

Aggr. tax. Inc. taxable Inc. each year Per
Years. abt. prop'y. property. abt. prop'y. cent.
1875.....\$4,341,175.....\$1,711,300.....1847 over 1850.....85
1876.....4,312,207.....1,730,632.....1848 over 1851.....85
1877.....4,341,259.....1,739,652.....1849 over 1852.....85
1878.....4,370,271.....1,748,672.....1850 over 1853.....85
1879.....4,399,283.....1,757,692.....1851 over 1854.....85
1880.....4,428,295.....1,766,712.....1852 over 1855.....85
1881.....4,457,307.....1,775,732.....1853 over 1856.....85
1882.....4,486,319.....1,784,752.....1854 over 1857.....85
1883.....4,515,331.....1,793,772.....1855 over 1858.....85
1884.....4,544,343.....1,802,792.....1856 over 1859.....85
1885.....4,573,355.....1,811,812.....1857 over 1860.....85
1886.....4,602,367.....1,820,832.....1858 over 1861.....85
1887.....4,631,379.....1,829,852.....1859 over 1862.....85
1888.....4,660,391.....1,838,872.....1860 over 1863.....85
1889.....4,689,403.....1,847,892.....1861 over 1864.....85
1890.....4,718,415.....1,856,912.....1862 over 1865.....85
1891.....4,747,427.....1,865,932.....1863 over 1866.....85
1892.....4,776,439.....1,874,952.....1864 over 1867.....85
1893.....4,805,451.....1,883,972.....1865 over 1868.....85
1894.....4,834,463.....1,892,992.....1866 over 1869.....85
1895.....4,863,475.....1,902,012.....1867 over 1870.....85
1896.....4,892,487.....1,911,032.....1868 over 1871.....85
1897.....4,921,499.....1,920,052.....1869 over 1872.....85
1898.....4,950,511.....1,929,072.....1870 over 1873.....85
1899.....4,979,523.....1,938,092.....1871 over 1874.....85
1900.....5,008,535.....1,947,112.....1872 over 1875.....85
1901.....5,037,547.....1,956,132.....1873 over 1876.....85
1902.....5,066,559.....1,965,152.....1874 over 1877.....85
1903.....5,095,571.....1,974,172.....1875 over 1878.....85
1904.....5,124,583.....1,983,192.....1876 over 1879.....85
1905.....5,153,595.....1,992,212.....1877 over 1880.....85
1906.....5,182,607.....2,001,232.....1878 over 1881.....85
1907.....5,211,619.....2,010,252.....1879 over 1882.....85
1908.....5,240,631.....2,019,272.....1880 over 1883.....85
1909.....5,269,643.....2,028,292.....1881 over 1884.....85
1910.....5,298,655.....2,037,312.....1882 over 1885.....85
1911.....5,327,667.....2,046,332.....1883 over 1886.....85
1912.....5,356,679.....2,055,352.....1884 over 1887.....85
1913.....5,385,691.....2,064,372.....1885 over 1888.....85
1914.....5,414,703.....2,073,392.....1886 over 1889.....85
1915.....5,443,715.....2,082,412.....1887 over 1890.....85
1916.....5,472,727.....2,091,432.....1888 over 1891.....85
1917.....5,501,739.....2,100,452.....1889 over 1892.....85
1918.....5,530,751.....2,109,472.....1890 over 1893.....85
1919.....5,559,763.....2,118,492.....1891 over 1894.....85
1920.....5,588,775.....2,127,512.....1892 over 1895.....85
1921.....5,617,787.....2,136,532.....1893 over 1896.....85
1922.....5,646,799.....2,145,552.....1894 over 1897.....85
1923.....5,675,811.....2,154,572.....1895 over 1898.....85
1924.....5,704,823.....2,163,592.....1896 over 1899.....85
1925.....5,733,835.....2,172,612.....1897 over 1900.....85
1926.....5,762,847.....2,181,632.....1898 over 1901.....85
1927.....5,791,859.....2,190,652.....1899 over 1902.....85
1928.....5,820,871.....2,199,672.....1900 over 1903.....85
1929.....5,849,883.....2,208,692.....1901 over 1904.....85
1930.....5,878,895.....2,217,712.....1902 over 1905.....85
1931.....5,907,907.....2,226,732.....1903 over 1906.....85
1932.....5,936,919.....2,235,752.....1904 over 1907.....85
1933.....5,965,931.....2,244,772.....1905 over 1908.....85
1934.....5,994,943.....2,253,792.....1906 over 1909.....85
1935.....6,023,955.....2,262,812.....1907 over 1910.....85
1936.....6,052,967.....2,271,832.....1908 over 1911.....85
1937.....6,081,979.....2,280,852.....1909 over 1912.....85
1938.....6,110,991.....2,289,872.....1910 over 1913.....85
1939.....6,139,003.....2,298,892.....1911 over 1914.....85
1940.....6,168,015.....2,307,912.....1912 over 1915.....85
1941.....6,197,027.....2,316,932.....1913 over 1916.....85
1942.....6,226,039.....2,325,952.....1914 over 1917.....85
1943.....6,255,051.....2,334,972.....1915 over 1918.....85
1944.....6,284,063.....2,343,992.....1916 over 1919.....85
1945.....6,313,075.....2,353,012.....1917 over 1920.....85
1946.....6,342,087.....2,362,032.....1918 over 1921.....85
1947.....6,371,099.....2,371,052.....1919 over 1922.....85
1948.....6,400,111.....2,380,072.....1920 over 1923.....85
1949.....6,429,123.....2,389,092.....1921 over 1924.....85
1950.....6,458,135.....2,398,112.....1922 over 1925.....85
1951.....6,487,147.....2,407,132.....1923 over 1926.....85
1952.....6,516,159.....2,416,152.....1924 over 1927.....85
1953.....6,545,171.....2,425,172.....1925 over 1928.....85
1954.....6,574,183.....2,434,192.....1926 over 1929.....85
1955.....6,603,195.....2,443,212.....1927 over 1930.....85
1956.....6,632,207.....2,452,232.....1928 over 1931.....85
1957.....6,661,219.....2,461,252.....1929 over 1932.....85
1958.....6,690,231.....2,470,272.....1930 over 1933.....85
1959.....6,719,243.....2,479,292.....1931 over 1934.....85
1960.....6,748,255.....2,488,312.....1932 over 1935.....85
1961.....6,777,267.....2,497,332.....1933 over 1936.....85
1962.....6,806,279.....2,506,352.....1934 over 1937.....85
1963.....6,835,291.....2,515,372.....1935 over 1938.....85
1964.....6,864,303.....2,524,392.....1936 over 1939.....85
1965.....6,893,315.....2,533,412.....1937 over 1940.....85
1966.....6,922,327.....2,542,432.....1938 over 1941.....85
1967.....6,951,339.....2,551,452.....1939 over 1942.....85
1968.....6,980,351.....2,560,472.....1940 over 1943.....85
1969.....7,009,363.....2,569,492.....1941 over 1944.....85
1970.....7,038,375.....2,578,512.....1942 over 1945.....85
1971.....7,067,387.....2,587,532.....1943 over 1946.....85
1972.....7,096,399.....2,596,552.....1944 over 1947.....85
1973.....7,125,411.....2,605,572.....1945 over 1948.....85
1974.....7,154,423.....2,614,592.....1946 over 1949.....85
1975.....7,183,435.....2,623,612.....1947 over 1950.....85
1976.....7,212,447.....2,632,632.....1948 over 1951.....85
1977.....7,241,459.....2,641,652.....1949 over 1952.....85
1978.....7,270,471.....2,650,672.....1950 over 1953.....85
1979.....7,299,483.....2,659,692.....1951 over 1954.....85
1980.....7,328,495.....2,668,712.....1952 over 1955.....85
1981.....7,357,507.....2,677,732.....1953 over 1956.....85
1982.....7,386,519.....2,686,752.....1954 over 1957.....85
1983.....7,415,531.....2,695,772.....1955 over 1958.....85
1984.....7,444,543.....2,704,792.....1956 over 1959.....85
1985.....7,473,555.....2,713,812.....1957 over 1960.....85
1986.....7,502,567.....2,722,832.....1958 over 1961.....85
1987.....7,531,579.....2,731,852.....1959 over 1962.....85
1988.....7,560,591.....2,740,872.....1960 over 1963.....85
1989.....7,589,603.....2,749,892.....1961 over 1964.....85
1990.....7,618,615.....2,758,912.....1962 over 1965.....85
1991.....7,647,627.....2,767,932.....1963 over 1966.....85
1992.....7,676,639.....2,776,952.....1964 over 1967.....85
1993.....7,705,651.....2,785,972.....1965 over 1968.....85
1994.....7,734,663.....2,794,992.....1966 over 1969.....85
1995.....7,763,675.....2,804,012.....1967 over 1970.....85
1996.....7,792,687.....2,813,032.....1968 over 1971.....85
1997.....7,821,699.....2,822,052.....1969 over 1972.....85
1998.....7,850,711.....2,831,072.....1970 over 1973.....85
1999.....7,879,723.....2,840,092.....1971 over 1974.....85
2000.....7,908,735.....2,849,112.....1972 over 1975.....85
2001.....7,937,747.....2,858,132.....1973 over 1976.....85
2002.....7,966,759.....2,867,152.....1974 over 1977.....85
2003.....7,995,771.....2,876,172.....1975 over 1978.....85
2004.....8,024,783.....2,885,192.....1976 over 1979.....85
2005.....8,053,795.....2,894,212.....1977 over 1980.....85
2006.....8,082,807.....2,903,232.....1978 over 1981.....85
2007.....8,111,819.....2,912,252.....1979 over 1982.....85
2008.....8,140,831.....2,921,272.....1980 over 1983.....85
2009.....8,169,843.....2,930,292.....1981 over 1984.....85
2010.....8,198,855.....2,939,312.....1982 over 1985.....85
2011.....8,227,867.....2,948,332.....1983 over 1986.....85
2012.....8,256,879.....2,957,352.....1984 over 1987.....85
2013.....8,285,891.....2,966,372.....1985 over 1988.....85
2014.....8,314,903.....2,975,392.....1986 over 1989.....85
2015.....8,343,915.....2,984,412.....1987 over 1990.....85
2016.....8,372,927.....2,993,432.....1988 over 1991.....85
2017.....8,401,939.....3,002,452.....1989 over 1992.....85
2018.....8,430,951.....3,011,472.....1990 over 1993.....85
2019.....8,459,963.....3,020,492.....1991 over 1994.....85
2020.....8,488,975.....3,029,512.....1992 over 1995.....85
2021.....8,517,987.....3,038,532.....1993 over 1996.....85
2022.....8,546,999.....3,047,552.....1994 over 1997.....85
2023.....8,576,011.....3,056,572.....1995 over 1998.....85
2024.....8,605,023.....3,065,592.....1996 over 1999.....85
2025.....8,634,035.....3,074,612.....1997 over 2000.....85
2026.....8,663,047.....3,083,632.....1998 over 2001.....85
2027.....8,692,059.....3,092,652.....1999 over 2002.....85
2028.....8,721,071.....3,101,672.....2000 over 2003.....85
2029.....8,750,083.....3,110,692.....2001 over 2004.....85
2030.....8,779,095.....3,119,712.....2002 over 2005.....85
2031.....8,808,107.....3,128,732.....2003 over 2006.....85
2032.....8,837,119.....3,137,752.....2004 over 2007.....85
2033.....8,866,131.....3,146,772.....2005 over 2008.....85
2034.....8,895,143.....3,155,792.....2006 over 2009.....85
2035.....8,924,155.....3,164,812.....2007 over 2010.....85
2036.....8,953,167.....3,173,832.....2008 over 2011.....85
2037.....8,982,179.....3,182,852.....2009 over 2012.....85
2038.....9,011,191.....3,191,872.....2010 over 2013.....85
2039.....9,040,203.....3,200,892.....2011 over 2014.....85
2040.....9,069,215.....3,209,912.....2012 over 2015.....85
2041.....9,098,227.....3,218,932.....2013 over 2016.....85
2042.....9,127,239.....3,227,952.....2014 over 2017.....85
2043.....9,156,251.....3,236,972.....2015 over 2018.....85
2044.....9,185,263.....3,245,992.....2016 over 2019.....85
2045.....9,214,275.....3,255,012.....2017 over 2020.....85
2046.....9,243,287.....3,264,032.....2018 over 2021.....85
2047.....9,272,299.....3,273,052.....2019 over 2022.....85
2048.....9,301,311.....3,282,072.....2020 over 2023.....85
2049.....9,330,323.....3,291,092.....2021 over 2024.....85
2050.....9,359,335.....3,300,112.....2022 over 2025.....85
2051.....9,388,347.....3,309,132.....2023 over 2026.....85
2052.....9,417,359.....3,318,152.....2024 over 2027.....85
2053.....9,446,371.....3,327,172.....2025 over 2028.....85
2054.....9,475,383.....3,336,192.....2026 over 2029.....85
2055.....9,504,395.....3,345,212.....2027 over 2030.....85
2056.....9,533,407.....3,354,232.....2028 over 2031.....85
2057.....9,562,419.....3,363,252.....2029 over 2032.....85
2058.....9,591,431.....3,372,272.....2030 over 2033.....85
2059.....9,620,443.....3,381,292.....2031 over 2034.....85
2060.....9,649,455.....3,390,312.....2032 over 2035.....85
2061.....9,678,467.....3,399,332.....2033 over 2036.....85
2062.....9,707,479.....3,408,352.....2034 over 2037.....85
2063.....9,736,491.....3,417,372.....2035 over 2038.....85
2064.....9,765,503.....3,426,392.....2036 over 2039.....85
2065.....9,794,515.....3,435,412.....2037 over 2040.....85
2066.....9,823,527.....3,444,432.....2038 over 2041.....85
2067.....9,852,539.....3,453,452.....2039 over 2042.....85
2068.....9,881,551.....3,462,472.....2040 over 2043.....85
2069.....9,910,563.....3,471,492.....2041 over 2044.....85
2070.....9,939,575.....3,480,512.....2042 over 2045.....85
2071.....9,968,587.....3,489,532.....2043 over 2046.....85
2072.....9,997,599.....3,498,552.....2044 over 2047.....85
2073.....10,026,611.....3,507,572.....2045 over 2048.....85
2074.....10,055,623.....3,516,592.....2046 over 2049.....85
2075.....10,084,635.....3,525,612.....2047 over 2050.....85
2076.....10,113,647.....3,534,632.....2048 over 2051.....85
2077.....10,142,659.....3,543,652.....2049 over 2052.....85
2078.....10,171,671.....3,552,672.....2050 over 2053.....85
2079.....10,200,683.....3,561,692.....2051 over 2054.....85
2080.....10,229,695.....3,570,712.....2052 over 2055.....85
2081.....10,258,707.....3,579,732.....2053 over 2056.....85
2082.....10,287,719.....3,588,752.....2054 over 2057.....85
2083.....10,316,731.....3,597,772.....2055 over 2058.....85
2084.....10,345,743.....3,606,792.....2056 over 2059.....85
2085.....10,374,755.....3,615,812.....2057 over 2060.....85
2086.....10,403,767.....3,624,832.....2058 over 2061.....85
2087.....10,432,779.....3,633,852.....2059 over 2062.....85
2088.....10,461,791.....3